

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 11, 1859.

NO. 43.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals, Office
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rod-
man's.

G. W. CRADDOCK **CHARLES F. CRADDOCK**
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Court of the adjoining counties. June 1st wkt-wf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec1 wkt-wf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will also act as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-
tions, affidavits, &c.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
nov15 wkt

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of the 8th Ju-
dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend to the
collection of debts in any part of the State. All business
confided to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office. mar17 wkt

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS **BEN. J. MONROE,**
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of
the law in all the Courts of the Territory of Kan-
sas, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.
Office on Main street, over Smith, Russell & Co.'s
Bank. oct21 wkt-wf

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
Frankfort, Ky.
73 w

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858 - 1f

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. nov27 wkt-wf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and
in the courts of the adjoining counties. Office
on St. Clair street, next door to the Branch
Bank of Kentucky. mar19 wkt

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lowell, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
June 1st wkt

B. F. LINK E,
BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-
fort and surrounding counties generally, that he
is prepared to execute all kinds of House,
Sign, and Family Painting, in the best style, and on
moderate terms.

Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfaction
warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hard-
ware store of Mr. John Hill, next door to the Farm-
er's Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.
Jan1 wkt-wf

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!
THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the lib-
eral patronage bestowed upon him heretofore,
begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in
general, that he has recently enlarged his estab-
lishment, and turned the same with all the modern
improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is
now prepared to furnish a superior article of
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime
Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that
Messrs. P. H. E. & K. H. have accepted the sole
agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort
and vicinity, and will always have on hand and for
sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's
prices, freight added.

All orders entrusted to the same will be filled with
promptness and dispatch.
nov15 wkt-wf

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!
LOEB & SCHWAB
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have formed
a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing
BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for Lad-
ies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices.
We warrant all of our work to give perfect satisfac-
tion. Shop in Bartow's building, on Market street.
mar2 wkt-wf

EGBERT & WRIGHT,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS
IN all the late and fashionable styles, Gilding,
varnishing, and Polishing, Gilding Zinc, Ornament-
al and Green Paints, Gilding and Paper Hang-
ing. All work done in the best manner and on the
most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attend-
ed to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.
mar24 wkt wty

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for
the approaching holidays at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1844.

ARTHUR PETER **JAMES BUCHANAN,**
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MUNN & BUCHANAN.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS of Cumming's Straw and
Cotton Stalk Cutter, Krauser's Cider Mills, Rail-
road Wheelbarrows, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers,
Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements gener-
ally. Also Dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,
Hydraulic Cement, Plaster Paris, Apple and Pear
&c. Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mow-
ing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.

No. 44 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville,
Ky.
Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by
mail gratis on application. apr4 wkt-wfm.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
PRINTERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts,
Sole Agents and Teachers look to your interest,
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.
These are the best books and are recommended by
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are pub-
lished in Kentucky, by
MORTON & GRISWOLD.

apr7 wfm

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.
BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,
EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

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apr7 wfm

A. JAEGER & CO
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH CHINA.
CLASS and Earthenware, No. 229 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill. Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,
Louisville, Ky., between Market and Jefferson streets.
mar22 wkt-wf

SAUEL L. LEE **J. W. OWEN,**
Boots & Shoes,
W. L. WELLS, Proprietor,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 22, 1858 - 1f

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Spring Goods Just Received.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assort-
ment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as
cheap as any other house in the city.

SAMUEL L. LEE & CO., 449 Market street,
second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
mar24 wkt-wf

GEO. H. CARY **B. L. TALBOT,**
CARY & TALBOT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(BELL, TALBOT & Co.)
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 453 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. mar22 wkt-wf

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fruit and Fancy Dry Goods.
113 4th St., bet. Market and Jefferson.
(Adjoining Tripp & Cragg.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
mar22 wkt-wfm

W. L. WELLS,
Importer and Dealer in
FOREIGN LIQUORS!
OLD Bourbon and Rye Whisky, manufacturer of
Pure Spirits and Domestic Liquors, Sixth st.,
near Main, Louisville, Ky.
mar22 wkt-wfm

N. V. GERHART,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES & LACES.
No. 106 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PINE FLOWERS and Head Dresses, Notions, Fan-
cy Goods, Perfumery, &c. The latest styles of
CLOTH CLOAKS, SILK MANTILLAS, kept on hand
and made to order. sep23 wkt-wf

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 4 Masonic Building,
Louisville, Ky.
mar10 wkt-wf

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S
TAILORING
AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 467 Jefferson Street, bet. 3d & 4th, (North side,
Fourth Street),
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHIRTS, Stuffs, Velvets, Plush, Crapes, Merinoes,
Broad Cloths, Shawls, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., made
to any order.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing of every description
Renovated and Repaired in a superior manner, war-
ranted not to be excelled in this or any other city.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
oct15 wkt-wf

JOSEPH HADDOX **LOUIS HADDOX**
HADDOX & BRO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.)
COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Third st. east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE will manufacture and keep on hand CAR-
RIAGES of every description and in the best
style. sep23 wkt-wf

J. C. WEBB **E. E. LEVERING,**
WEBB & LEVERING,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 521, South side Main Street, three doors below
Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COURT BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER. oct19 wkt-wf

HENRY WEHMEOFF,
UPHOLSTERER!
No. 547 South Side Main St., bet. 2d
and 3d, Louisville, Ky.

CONSTANTLY on hand Certain Goods, Window
Shades, and Trimmings, Spring Hair, Cotton,
Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and
Bolsters.

We will continue to keep an assortment of Geo. A.
Price & Co.'s Melodeons, so favorably known in this
market, which makes our stock of best-class Melode-
ons the most complete found in the West. Every
instrument warranted. THIPP & CRAIG.

Melodeons--Melodeons.
MELODEONS--Just received a supply
of the celebrated Melodeons manu-
factured by Treat & Linsley, New
Haven, Conn., for which we are the
Wholesale Agents of the Southwestern States,
which enables us to sell them at the lowest Eastern
retail prices, and to furnish dealers at factory whole-
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TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 11, 1859

Weekly Publication of Reports of the
Decisions and Proceedings of the Court
of Appeals.

We have received letters from many of our friends in different parts of the State urging us to publish the substance of the decisions of the Court of Appeals. We have concluded to do so, and have made arrangements with C. F. Craddock, Esq., the junior member of the firm of "Craddock & Craddock," to furnish us with full reports of all decisions selected by the Court for publication. The enterprise is expensive to us, and we hope our friends will spare no pains to increase the circulation of the Yeoman, and thereby to some extent reimburse us for the extra expense. We can assure the public that the reports will be accurate, and will be sufficiently full to set forth clearly the points decided by the court.

In connection with this enterprise, we contemplate transferring the reports published in the Yeoman to a weekly pamphlet, and thus furnish in a convenient form the substance of all the decisions of the court long before they can be published in the regular reports. Besides the decisions selected by the court for publication, there are many which are not intended to appear in the regular reports, but which would be quite useful and interesting to the profession.

A prospectus of this pamphlet will be sent out this week to all of the legal profession in this State whose address we can obtain, and we trust that they will give the enterprise such patronage as will render it at once successful, and encourage continued improvements upon the original design. The first number will be published next Saturday.

The Fourth District.

The reports we have of the Congressional canvass in the Fourth District are most cheering to the Democracy. In every discussion our able and chivalrous standard-bearer, Hon. JAMES S. CHRISTMAN, adds another laurel to his brow, and lately his triumphs have been so signal and complete that we are induced to claim his election by the largest Democratic majority the district has given for years. That his election is certain by at least from three to five hundred is the opinion of some of the coolest and best informed men of the district; and one of our State candidates, a veteran in political fights, who has lately canvassed the district, claims it by a much larger vote than Talbott received in either of his races. This information will be doubly gratifying to the Democracy when it is brought to mind that Christman has to beat Anderson, and Bell also, who lives in the district.

The extreme demagoguery to which Anderson resorts in discussion is positively insulting to the intelligence of any set of voters to be found anywhere in Kentucky. We understand that he is packing about a number of pictures of snakes, bugs, frogs, &c., cut from some of the government publications of a scientific nature, and telling from the stump how much each plate costs as an item of the extravagance of Buchanan's Administration! Perhaps the K. N's of his district may relish such demagoguery, but Mr. Anderson would find that his frogs and bugs would be regarded as a joke, and a very flat and stale joke, even by his own party, in any other part of the State; and if the people of the Fourth district do not resent it as an imputation upon their good sense, we are much mistaken in the character of Kentuckians.

Christman is infinitely the superior of the frog and bug candidate, and deserves an election over him by a thousand majority. His positions, as reported to us, on every issue in the pending canvass, are sound and statesmanlike. He advocates the principle of non-interference on true Democratic grounds. His arguments upon this side issue are lucid, convincing, and unanswerable. If the people of the district desire to be represented by a man whose votes and influence in Congress will ever be for the promotion of the interests of the South, Christman is their man. They have for his reliability and fidelity in the future the guarantee of past services. He has been in Congress, and his record, which is open to scrutiny, will prove him in thought and deed true to Southern interests and Southern rights. Such cannot be the case with his competitor, Anderson, unless he turns Democrat in Congress, must affiliate with Black Republicans, and give "aid and comfort" to

their cause. Besides this, he hails from the only county of the district that was ever tintured with emancipation and freesoil sentiments, and has followed, through all its mutations and somersets, the very party in which these heresies found favor—indeed, his close connection with that party in Boyle has properly given rise to doubts of his own soundness upon the slavery question.

The Legislature.

In another column we publish a list of all the Democratic candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives heard from. The list is by no means complete, and if it arises from the neglect of our friends throughout the State to put candidates upon the track, it calls loudly for immediate action. No time is to be lost. The Opposition are making their strongest effort to carry the Legislature, and putting forth their most influential men as candidates. We must not suffer ourselves to be endangered by lukewarmness or dissensions in our ranks. Let our strongest men at once be put forward, and the proper effort made, and all will be well. But if we suffer ourselves to rely too confidently upon our party majority in the State, we may be caught napping.

With a majority of twelve thousand in the state in our favor two years ago, the Know-Nothings had a majority of two in the Senate. This was the result of the outrageous gerrymander made by the last apportionment, under which the K. N.'s could hold the majority in the Legislature although they might be largely in the minority in the State. Let it be remembered that the State representation is to be apportioned next winter, and that if we are not to be gerrymandered again, we must strain every nerve to have a good working majority in the next Legislature. To effect this, all that is necessary is to run our best men in every county and Senatorial district; and not suffer dissensions to spring up in our ranks. The next session is highly important in other particulars. A United States Senator is to be elected. An Opposition majority would elect Mr. Crittenden, notwithstanding his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and to the admission of Kansas as a slave state under the Lecompton Constitution.

They are making a fight to carry the State under the lead of Mr. Bell, who takes strong pro-slavery ground; but it is manifest that their hope to effect this is but slight, whilst they are making a quiet but determined effort to carry the Legislature, the effect of which would be, if successful, to place Mr. Crittenden, who believes the Missouri restriction constitutional, in the Senate of the United States for another term of six years. The Opposition are aiming to effect too much, and have not taken pains to be consistent. In one breath they ask the people to elect Bell Governor, because he was never a Know-Nothing and is a Lecompton man, and strongly in favor of protection to slavery in the Territories by Congress; and in the next breath they strive to secure a majority in the Legislature to return Mr. Crittenden to the Senate, who is a zealous Know-Nothing, and who believes that Congress had the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, by the Missouri restriction, thought, with Mr. Fillmore, that the Nebraska bill was the "Pandora's box" out of which was to flow all manner of evils to the country—and who, when opportunity offered to secure a slave State to the South by the passage of the Lecompton bill, scornfully rejected it.

The hypocrisy of the movements of the Opposition party of Kentucky is thus made apparent. Either they are insincere in their effort for Mr. Bell or Mr. Crittenden. Which is it? We think we are warranted by the antecedents of Prentice & Co. in saying that they had rather a thousand to one send Crittenden back to the Senate than elect Bell Governor. To this end they are silently bending their energies, and are already beginning to predict that they will carry the Legislature. All that is needed to thwart such a result is the prompt action of the Democracy throughout the State. That done, and we have no fears of the result.

Judge Moore's Appointments.

James W. Moore, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Star Furnace, June 11.
Grayson, June 13.
Olive Hill, June 14.
Pine Grove, Rowan co., June 15.
Triplet Bridge, June 16.
Phillips, on North Fork, June 17.

From Phillips', future appointments will depend on the arrangement which may be made between the candidates, of which the public will be duly notified.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried Leavenworth county, Kansas, and elected the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, by 450 majority.

NO SERVICE IN THE METHODIST CHURCH.—On account of painting the pews, carpeting the Church, &c., there will be no service in said Church until further notice.

The people have concluded that the Frankfort clique have had their full share of office. They think the Harlan family, especially, are rather greedy in asking too fat office for themselves, at the same time—father and son asking their votes on the same day—and particularly when they recollect that from time immemorial the Harlans have been fattening on the public crib. They have, therefore, determined to let Gen. John, the son, and old man James, the father, retire for awhile to the shades or private life, lest they should conclude that the offices of the country belong to them by virtue of long continued possession. The Democratic people of this district are opposed to monopolies, and have, consequently, resolved to break up the monopoly of office by Frankfort and the Harlans. They will do this by electing Simms and James, instead of this family party which is seeking to renew its life-long lease of the offices of the country.

Cyn. Age.

Jno. W. STEVENSON NAMED FOR RE-ELECTION.—This gallant, able, and noble Democrat, Col. Jno. W. Stevenson, has been nominated for re-election to Congress, from the Tenth District of this State. His election is, of course, guaranteed.—*Lou. Dem.*

Democratic Candidates.

Including the district made vacant by the resignation of Col. T. T. Garrard, elections will be held this year in twenty of the thirty-eight Senatorial districts in this State. For the convenience of reference we subjoin a list of the districts in which elections are to be held, giving the number of the several districts, the counties embraced in them, and the names of the Democratic candidates, gleaned from recent files of the Yeoman. We may have overlooked nominations in some of the districts, and if this is the case we will be obliged to our friends of the press, or any of our readers, to give us information of any such omissions:

1. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—No nomination.
2. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.
3. Christian and Todd—Robert E. Glenn.
4. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—No nomination.
5. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
6. Hart, Green, and Taylor—No nomination.
7. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—No nomination.
8. Boyle, Casey, and Adair—No nomination.
9. McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—James K. Hues.
10. 6 Wards City Louisville—No nomination.
11. Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—No nomination.
12. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven.
13. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—No nomination.
14. Madison, and Garrard—No nomination.
15. Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—No nomination.
16. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
17. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
18. Harrison and Bracken—Thornton F. Marshall.
19. Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—Alfred Davidson.
20. Clay, Harlan, Owsley, Letcher, Perry, and Breathitt—No nomination.

Senators holding over—Democrats 11, Opposition 7.

HOUSE.—The Democracy seem to be culpably negligent in making nominations for the House as well as the Senate. We are able from the information before us to report the names of our candidates in about thirty-five counties only. We trust our friends and correspondents in different sections of the State will assist us in getting up a full list. The following are reported as Democratic candidates:

- Hickman and Fulton—W. D. Lanham.
Clay and Owsley—Pelix G. Gilbert.
Adair—Nat. Galtier, Jr.
Harrison—J. Shawhan and W. W. Cleary.
Kenton—J. G. Carlisle and John Ellis.
Campbell—Geo. B. Hodge.
Grant—Alex. Durlap.
Owen—D. P. White.
Hopkins—W. B. Parker.
Green—D. P. White.
Jessamine—W. G. Cogar.
Scott—Gen. Wm. Johnson.
Hart—John Donan.
Greenup—Geo. E. Roe.
Lewis—John Lovel.
Christian—Wm. Brown.
Simpson—John A. Finn.
Wayne—Silas Coffey, Jr.
Mellenburg—Charles Eaves.
Davies—John G. McFarland.
Union—Hiram McElroy.
Carroll—Ben. Hitt.
Boone—Fountain Riddell.
Hardin—R. S. Forde.
Trigg—Young A. Linn.
Graves—J. W. Cook.
McCracken and Ballard—L. D. Husbands.
Mercer—C. S. Abell.
Ohio—John Hericks.
Butler and Edmonson—Hill.
Allen—Wm. H. Gearing.
Todd—McGuire.
Hanson—J. R. Lashbrooke and W. T. Casto.
Caldwell and Lyon—W. B. Acee.
Marion—Robert Burton, Jr.

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]

Bell and Magoffin at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 7, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: Yesterday was a day of great rejoicing among the Democracy. Bell and Magoffin met, and a Democratic victory was the result. At an early hour a large crowd had assembled in the court-house yard. Magoffin opened the debate, and his speech was one of the happiest efforts of his life. He took pains to explain how the public money had been appropriated, and refuted the charge of profligate extravagance in a masterly and eloquent manner. He explained his position on every issue now undergoing discussion in the country, and the enthusiasm with which it was received gave him an assurance that the great masses of the people were with him, and that victory would again perch upon the Democratic banner. It is needless to enter into detail. He took up the subject of "squatter sovereignty," "intervention," and the "Lecompton question," and his elucidation of the Democratic principles and Democratic views in relation to these questions, won for him the most thundering applause. He brought charges against the Opposition party and against Mr. Bell that were unanswerable. He showed that the Opposition party was composed of a few men who have no object in view but the destruction of the Democracy.

Mr. Bell is a pretty and flippant speaker; but being on the wrong side, defeat stares him in the face. His eulogy of Mr. Clay was touchingly beautiful. He seemed to be much incensed at the idea of Democrats claiming his name and fame as a part of their common heritage. His speech was just such as has been reported to you from different places before. "Extravagance," "waste," "expenditure," was his text.

W. W. Sale and Francis M. Bristow also spoke. Mr. Sale is a young man, and is personally the most popular man in the district, and his friends think he will receive a handsome majority.

W. B. Ford, Esq., of Allen, is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sale. He is a high-toned gentleman, an able and eloquent speaker, and a sound lawyer.

J. P. Bates, Esq., has just returned home, having filled the appointments made for him some weeks ago. He is a working man. "The marks of the harness are on him." As an orator he has but few equals. He brings cheering news from every county he visited. He will take the stump again in a few days.

Yours truly, R.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.—The Democrats of New Haven, Conn., elected their Mayor, at the late municipal election, by about three hundred and sixty majority. The election was warmly contested. Connecticut is evidently preparing to go Democratic next year.

DECISIONS

OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Magowan vs. Lexington City Court.

A warrant was issued from the city court of Lexington against appellant on the 12th of February, 1859, requiring him to answer to the city of Lexington, and show cause why he should not be fined for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, the 10th of February, 1859, within the limits and contrary to the ordinances of said city. The defendant demurred, which was overruled, was found guilty by a jury, and judgment for \$50, from which he has appealed.

The city ordinance provides, "that no tavern-keeper, or any other person whatever, shall have the right to sell spirituous liquors on Sunday, or after eleven o'clock at night; and for each breach imposes a fine of \$50."

The court, per Simpson, Chief Justice, held—1. That the warrant was not sufficient, because it did not specify the quantity of whisky sold, nor because it did not state the place at which it was drunk, nor because the date fixed in the warrant, viz: the 10th of February, 1859, was not, in fact, Sunday. The offense consisted in selling spirituous liquor in the city limits on Sunday. The quantity sold, or the place where it was drunk, was not material. The date was mere surplusage. An indictment was not necessary where the fine does not exceed \$100. (Code, title 7.) The warrant, according to sec. 304, of the Code, must name, or briefly describe, the offense; nothing more is required. The warrant in this case complied with the requisitions of the law; but if it had not, the objection to it would not be available in this court, inasmuch as the demurrer to it was overruled in the court below. Section 349 of the Criminal Code provides that an error in not setting aside an indictment, or in overruling a demurrer thereto, shall not be grounds of reversal in this court. The same provision applies to warrants.

2. It is also objected for error in this court, that a witness was permitted to be asked by the city attorney whether he had drank liquor at the bar-room of appellant on Sunday between the 3d of June, 1858, and the 24th of February, 1859. It was clearly error to receive proof of any selling on Sunday subsequent to the date of the warrant; but that error was corrected by the court afterwards by its instructions to the jury, and therefore is not available here. The court did right in refusing an instruction asked by appellant, to the effect that they must find for the defendant unless they believed, from the evidence, that he had sold spirituous liquor on Sunday, the 10th day of February, 1859. Time is not of the essence of the offense. True, it must have been shown to have been done on Sunday previous to the date of the warrant.

3. It was admitted that the defendant was a tavern-keeper when the offense was committed, having paid the state tax, and holding a regular license, and an instruction was asked by defendant's counsel to the effect that he had the right to sell liquor at any time; which the court below overruled.

It was held by this court, that if the state license had been obtained before the date of the city ordinance, there seems to be merit in the instruction; but the question is left open. But as the city, by its charter, had the right to pass any ordinance for the government thereof not contrary to the constitution of this state or of the United States, the mayor and council had authority to pass the ordinance in question, and it is obligatory upon the citizens, unless it interferes with some vested right; and as it does not appear that the appellant procured his license previous to the date of the ordinance, he can only exercise his rights under it in conformity with the requirements of the ordinance. Rights may and do exist of which the owners cannot be deprived; yet the enjoyment of them may be regulated and restrained by law, especially when the preservation of good order and public morals require it to be done.

Judgment affirmed.

Wigginton vs. Judgment Oldham.

The court, per Judge Wood, held—1. That the jurisdiction of the quarterly courts is regulated by the Code of Practice, and not by the Revised Statutes—the provisions of the Revised Statutes upon that subject having been repealed by the Code of Practice, (sec. 875.)

2. By the Code, (sec. 24,) the quarterly courts have jurisdiction of all actions for the recovery of money, or personal property, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value. The language is similar in import to that employed in sec. 16, where the cases are mentioned of which the Court of Appeals have not jurisdiction. It has been decided in a case involving the extent of the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, that the interest due upon the debt at the time the action was commenced, constituted a part of the amount in controversy under the provisions of said 16th section; and the interest being added to the principal, if the aggregate amounted to \$100 or upwards, gave to the Court of Appeals jurisdiction of the case. (Orth & Wallace vs. Clute's adm'r, 18 B. Mon., 223.) The same rule applies to the jurisdiction of the quarterly courts. The principal and interest which had accrued up to the bringing of the action are to be added, and if they together amount to more than \$100, the quarterly courts have not jurisdiction. A different construction was, in the case of *Hays vs. Boswell*, (4 J. J. Mar., 61,) given to the statute, as it then stood, in regard to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace; but the language of that statute is materially different, and admitted of no other construction.

3. If the quarterly court had not jurisdiction, no recovery could be had by appeal to the circuit court. (1 Litt., 40; 7 Dana, 168.) The circuit court should have decided in favor of the appellant for the want of jurisdiction, and have made such order as would have rendered the proceedings in the quarterly court inoperative. (Howard vs. Jones, 2 B. Mon., 526; 7 Dana, 168.)

Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth vs. Metz, &c.

The court, per Judge Duval, held—That the act of 1858, (Session Acts, 1857-8, page 34,) authorizes the county courts to grant licenses for billiard tables to be kept in their respective counties, outside of the incorporated limits of the cities or towns within such counties; but within the incorporated limits of cities and towns, the power to license billiard tables belongs exclusively to the municipal authorities of such cities or towns respectively. Such license, however, cannot take effect until the grantee pays to the clerk of the county court \$100, and takes his receipt for the same. The municipal authorities, within their respective towns and cities, have the exclusive right to grant licenses, and to prescribe the rates to be paid, and to make such other provisions in respect to the number of tables, and the manner of keeping them, as they may deem proper; and no matter how many tables the grantee may set up under and pursuant to his license, he is only bound to pay to the clerk of the county court \$100. He cannot be compelled to pay to the county clerk \$100 for each table, though he may set up more than one.

Judgment of the court below reversed, and cause remanded.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 9, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Noland v. Shepherd, Estill; reversed.
Judy v. Howard, Estill; reversed.
Williams v. Wood, Madison; reversed.
Commonwealth v. Powell, Kenton; reversed.
Brown v. Walters, Larue; affirmed.

ORDERS.
S. D. Morris, Esq., of Frankfort, admitted attorney.

Jarman v. Smith, Madison; plea for limitation filed.
Terrill et al. v. Stevenson et al., Woodford; motion to correct *fi fa*.
Seebree v. Clark et al., Todd; appeal dismissed for failure to file record in time.
Oldham v. Larimore's heirs, Garrard; appearance entered and continued.
Kinnaid v. Kinnaid, Madison; appearance entered.

Jarman v. Smith, Madison;
Easter v. Elkin, Madison;
Moore v. Ballard, Madison;
Carle v. Wertheimer, Marks & Co., Madison;
Kinnaid v. Kinnaid, Madison;
Mitchell v. Jackson, Madison;
Irvine et al. v. Boggs et al., Madison—were argued.

FRIDAY, June 10, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Madden v. Williams, Montgomery; reversed.
Louisville v. McNeff, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.
Jarman v. Smith, Madison; reversed as to John J. Jarman, and barred by limitation as to others.
Moore v. Ballard, Madison; reversed.
Mason v. Congleton, Estill; reversed.
Metz & Gregg v. Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.
Aikin v. Hobson, et al., Green; rule returnable to 4th day to file record.

Orter v. Same, Green; same order.
McMurry v. Thompson, Mercer;
Gore v. Taylor, Mercer;
Kyle v. Taylor, Mercer;
Passmore v. Warner, Mercer;
Eddy's heirs v. Smith's ex'rs, Henry; were argued.

News from the Seat of War.

St. John's, N. F., June 8.—The screw steamer Arago, from Galway, arrived last evening with dates to Monday, the 30th ult., but the news from the seat of war is not important.

General Garibaldi has made a further advance from Vercelli, where he was last stationed, to the town of Como, which he had entered amid the most lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The bells were rung and a general illumination took place. The steamers on Lake Como were in possession of General Garibaldi, and the Austrians were in rapid retreat from that section.

LUGANO, May 28.—The Austrians, pursued by General Garibaldi, are in rapid retreat towards Milan. General Garibaldi has also occupied Cambrino and Sacco. There are insurrectionary movements in the Valtellina, and 800 insurgents are on board an Austrian steamer.

Another dispatch says that after a furious fight of three hours, General Garibaldi entered Como. The combat was renewed at Comerio, when the Austrians again gave way and retreated.

An Austrian war steamer had cannonaded Canbio on Lake Maggiore, but without effect. At Como the national guards mobilized, and an artillery force was organized and volunteers were hastening to increase the militia. The national movement was spreading and the town of Secco had declared itself free. The Austrians, in considerable force, had occupied Dobbe.

PARIS, May 25.—The Pays says that the Austrians quitted Proteggio yesterday and re-entered Lombardy. The same journal states that England is endeavoring to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

Several columns of Swiss regiments are compromised in a conspiracy against the crown Prince, supposed to mean, of Naples.

ALESSANDRIA, May 29.—The Emperor and troops are in perfect health. The harvest has begun, and the army is abundantly supplied, and the soldiers are in high spirits.

BERLIN, May 28.—Advices from Florence say that Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey have not yet recognized the provisional government of Tuscany, and their representatives are said to have withdrawn their flags.

LONDON, Saturday.—There was a decided firmness in the stock market to-day, but there was scarcely any business done at the Bank. The demand for silver for the East has revived. The remittances to be made on the 4th of June are expected to be larger than of late. The building of an iron ram screw frigate of 6,000 tons is to be commenced next week.

The London Post in reply to some statements charging Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell with being actuated by rivalry, says that if the Liberal party cannot act unitedly, the fault will not rest with their chiefs.

The Times says that the report that Monsieur Benedetti is about to leave Paris, as an extraordinary commissioner to the German confederacy, tends to strengthen the supposition of a possible compromise, at no distant day, through the agency of Prussia. Portugal has declared its neutrality.

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar3 wdt-wte

ICE.

MY Ice House will be open for delivery of ICE every morning from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock. All wishing ice must send orders these hours. Ice fifty cents per bushel, and tickets to be had at Tate & Child's, on Main street. S. GOINS.

H. B. CLIFFORD, Wholesale Produce Forwarding & Commission Merchant, (Exclusive.)

No. 23 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky.
ALL Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention.
Agent for the sale of all kinds of Lake Fish, W. R. and N. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pearl Starch, Elder Vinegar, Cement, N. Y. Hops, &c.
References.—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Tait & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & McDougal, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; J. A. Skiff, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McQuinn & Co., Com. Mer., Madison, Ind.; W. A. Sparks & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McComb & Co., Com. Mer., St. Louis; Thos. Browne & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hildreth & Co., Wheeling, Va.; P. T. Ham & Co., Com. Mer., Toledo, O.
If persons shipping Stock supplied with Feed at the lowest market price.

EMPLOYMENT.

\$50 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An Agent is wanted in every town and county in the United States to engage in a respectable and easy business, by which the agent may be certainly realized. For further particulars address, Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, corner of Broadway and Twelfth sts., New York City, (enclosing one postage stamp.) apr2 t-w3m

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apr2 t-w3m

Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Book is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 30th day of June next.
By order of the Board,
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.
FRANKFORT, May 11, 1859.—t-wtd
Commonwealth copy.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

MADISON ST. BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH, COVINGTON, KY.

C. BLACKBURN, Proprietor.

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APPLIED EXTERNALLY CURES
Felonies, Boils, and Old Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Bones, Frost Bites, and Chills, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. This medicine has now been in use fifteen years, and has obtained a better reputation than any other medicine ever offered to the public. We do not deem it necessary to say much in its favor, as one who does not know how to convince you of its efficacy than all the advertisements in the world. Give it one fair trial and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. For Fever and Ague it is a sure cure.
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Aid of the Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Disgust of Food, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Fit of the Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest or Limbs, and in all cases where a Tonic is necessary.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]
Democratic Congressional Convention in the Tenth District—Unanimous Nomination of the Hon. Jno. W. Stevenson—His Speech.

NEWPORT, June 7, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: In accordance with the call of the District Committee, delegates from the counties of Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Owen, Grant, and Pendleton, comprising the Tenth Congressional District, met in Convention at this place to-day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Every county was represented, some of them having a large number of delegates.

On motion of Dr. Holt, John T. Robinson, of Gallatin, was unanimously chosen to act as President, and N. B. Stephens, of Kenton, and Augustus Artman, of Campbell, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. E. Arthur, the delegates were called by counties, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:

DELEGATES.

From Boone County—Wm. Watts, C. Riddle, Thomas Rouse, J. A. Wilson, R. E. Bruce, C. G. Canby, R. Parker, P. McNeely, S. S. Scott, J. Shott, J. Williams, T. S. Fish, James Morphy, H. Baker, T. M. Howlett, J. D. Willis, and C. T. Lodge.

Pendleton—Thomas E. Moore, N. Colvin, J. M. Hume, J. S. Hudnell, William Caldwell, N. E. Clark, James Gaskins, C. K. Snyder, and A. G. Roberts.

Gallatin—O. D. McManama, B. Northcutt, T. J. McGinnis, C. Holten, O. P. Hogan, and J. O'Halloran.

Gallatin—H. Turpin, F. Perry, James Turley, T. J. Montgomery, John T. Robinson, J. S. Lillard, and L. Sheets.

Bracken—J. N. Furber, J. T. Bradford, W. P. Dilse, L. Munger, W. A. Doniphan, J. J. Schofield, D. R. Luville, and B. G. Willis.

Campbell—F. A. Boyd, H. D. Helm, Geo. R. Feavons, John Schwab, R. Madox, Wm. R. Riden, J. H. Nelson, J. R. Hallam, C. Stricker, F. M. Webster, Sam'l McIntosh, W. H. Thomas, and Jesse Yelton.

Kenton—W. B. Phelps, W. D. Holt, J. G. Ellis, W. E. Arthur, W. E. Ashbrook, D. Moore, N. B. Stephens, R. Simmons, Robert Wallace, John W. Leathers, Elijah Yates, A. F. Hughes, R. Brostow, L. Shaw, Chas. Bird, G. F. Bigby, and J. R. McKelvey.

Trimble—J. W. Stewart, A. J. Wright, N. Parker, F. A. Adams, and S. M. Mathering.

Owen—J. F. Blanton.

After the calling of the delegates, W. E. Arthur, Esq., moved that the Chair proceed to appoint three standing committees—one on resolutions, one on organization, and one on credentials.

Before the motion was put, Dr. Holt, of Corning, offered a resolution that the President appoint a committee, consisting of five, to be called "Upon Resolutions," and that all resolutions offered in Convention, enunciating principles of a political nature, be referred to said committee without debate, and the report of the committee shall be final in the premises.

The resolution was discussed by Robert Madox, of Campbell; W. D. Holt and J. W. Leathers, of Kenton, when it was finally withdrawn by the mover, and the proposition of Mr. Arthur was accepted.

The President then proceeded to appoint the committees agreed upon, which were as follows: On Organization—H. D. Helm, J. H. Sanders, J. S. Lillard, J. C. Hurd, W. E. Arthur, J. Blanton, N. Colvin, N. Parker, L. W. Lassing, and J. T. Bradford.

On Resolutions—J. R. Hallam, W. B. Lindsay, Fountain Perry, O. P. Hogan, W. D. Holt, J. F. Blanton, Thos. E. Moore, F. A. Adams, Wm. Watts, and J. N. Furber.

On Credentials—F. M. Webster, W. B. Lindsay, J. N. Furber, O. D. McManama, W. B. Phelps, James F. Blanton, Wm. Caldwell, A. J. Wright, O. Kertly, and W. P. Dilse.

After which it was suggested, that as Owen county was not fully represented, more delegates might come in by the time dinner was over, and that therefore the convention take a recess until half-past one o'clock, which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

At the reassembling of the Convention after dinner the committee on organization made a report, confirming the choice of the convention of President and Secretaries, and recommended the choice of the following Vice President: Jno. M. Stewart, of Trimble; Benj. G. Willis, of Bracken, and C. Holten, of Gallatin.

The committee also recommended that the delegates shall cast one vote for each one hundred votes cast in their respective counties for R. R. Revell, in the late election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and one vote for each fraction over fifty—which report was adopted.

Under this rule Boone county was entitled to 8 votes; Bracken 5; Campbell 11; Gallatin 5; Grant 4; Kenton 14; Owen 14; Pendleton 8; and Trimble 5.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after being warmly discussed by Messrs. Hogan, of Grant, Arthur and Holt, of Kenton, Madox and Boyd, of Campbell, and others, were finally adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, We adhere with unwavering fidelity to the principles and policy embodied in the series of resolutions of the National Democratic Convention of June, 1858.

Resolved, We hereby ratify the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Frankfort, Ky., of June, 1859, and pledge to its able and patriotic nominees our zealous and undivided support.

Resolved, We maintain our residence in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of the venerable President of the United States.

Resolved, We maintain the acquisition of Cuba as soon as practicable consistently with the honor of the United States.

Resolved, We have no sympathy with the political heresy of squatter sovereignty. It is wholly incompatible with State rights, and we unequivocally condemn it both in theory and practice.

Resolved, We maintain the constitutional doctrine of popular sovereignty and the peace policy of non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Territories are the common property of these States, held in trust by the General Government for the benefit of the citizens of all the States, have a right to immigrate to and settle in said Territories with every species of property, and that they are protected in their persons and property in such Territories by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision; and such citizens in such Territories have a guarantee to demand of the General Government, as the common trustee of all the States, the means and safety and protection to their persons and property whenever the exigency shall require it.

After the adoption of the resolutions, on motion of J. R. Hallam, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate to represent the district in Congress.

Mr. Watts, of Boone, proposed the Hon. John W. Stevenson as the candidate to be voted for.

Mr. Arthur then offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Hon. John W. Stevenson be declared the nominee of the Convention by acclamation.

The Chair thereupon named a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hallam, Hogan, and Willis, to await upon the honorable gentleman, who was in the city, to receive the nomination, and invite him to a seat in the Convention. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned accompanied by the Hon. J. W. Stevenson, who, after receiving the congratulations of the entire body of delegates, addressed them in the following

SPEECH.

He thanked the Convention most cordially for their complimentary indorsement of his political course, and was grateful for the multiplied manifestations of devotion and regard which had ever been displayed toward him by the people of the Tenth District. In every county composing his Congressional course had been repeatedly approved in public meetings of the Democracy, in terms far more flattering than any humble service of his had deserved, and to-day this continued partiality finds renewed vent in a unanimous nomination for a seat in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States. To deserve the confidence of such a constituency was an incentive to any public servant; its reception constituted the highest reward that he could desire or deserve. He confessed himself deeply touched by such manifestations of regard, and tendered to the Convention—and through them to the Democracy

they represented—the assurance of his grateful appreciation of this reiterated evidence of their devotion toward him. He accepted the nomination, and pledged himself to the proud standard on this day, in part, to his defense, should never be trailed in the dust so long as he had the power to uphold or the ability to defend it.

Since he had the pleasure of last meeting the representatives of the Democratic party of this district two years ago, he had been called upon to take part in scenes of high representation and responsibility. The record of action was before the district, and he was gratified to know that his humble efforts had received the commendation of those by whom he had been elevated to so distinguished a position.

Mr. S. then entered into an account of the acts and proceedings of the last Congress. He referred to the circumstances attending the application of Oregon, to assign the reasons which had constrained him to become a humble but zealous advocate for the admission of that State.

He commented upon the seeming inconsistency between certain Republican leaders, who charged Southern men with voting for the admission of Kansas because it sought admission as a slave State, and yet who were themselves unwilling to admit some of those same Southern men in their earnest efforts to bring Oregon in.

Mr. S. justified his vote upon the Old Soldiers' Pension Bill. He felt a deep interest in the success of the measure, and had given it a steady support during its struggle through the House of Representatives.

Mr. S. regarded the public domain as the common property of all the States, subject to be settled by the people of these States, with every species of property known and recognized as such by the Federal Constitution. He considered that the settlers from every State into any Territory belonging to the United States had a right to look to the Federal Government for the means of protection, both to person and property, during a territorial pupillage; and that when the people of a Territory possessed the requisite number and adopted a State Constitution they had a right to decide this question of slavery for themselves; and when they came with such requisite population and a Republican Constitution, were equally entitled to admission into the Union, whether slave or free, on a perfect equality with the other States.

Mr. S. utterly denied the power that any Territory, at becoming a State, had a right to adopt the tenure of any species of property, whether slave or otherwise, without a just compensation to the owner thereof.

Congress had no power to exclude slavery from a Territory, or to interfere with its enjoyment while there. It could delegate no power which it did not itself possess. All territory was acquired subject to the Constitution of the United States. All public, political law existing in a Territory, at the time of its acquisition, gave way and became void to the extent of its antagonism with the genius of our Federal system and the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States. All mere municipal law, however, for the protection of mere personal rights, remained in force until repealed. If, therefore, we acquire property from any country where there was a established religion, or a union of church and State, it would, *ex instanti*, on an acquisition of such territory by the United States, give way to the more beneficent provision in our Federal charter respecting the religious freedom of opinion and the separation between church and State. By reference to Vattel and other writers on Territorial law, this distinction is clearly drawn between political and mere civil laws.

So, also, if freed on free soil, or had been impressed on a Territory before our acquisition of it. Yet if the Federal Constitution recognized slavery as a part of our system, and slaves as property, the moment we acquired it it would become free to the settlement of the people of any of these States with or without their slave property. The States were sovereign and equal when the Constitution was adopted, and nothing was intended to destroy that equality, the propositions I have advanced would seem to be incontrovertible. That the Constitution rests on this equality of right will hardly be denied. Without it the Constitution could never have been formed; and both the express grants, not less than the reservations of power in the instrument itself, attest the equality of all.

All territory, as soon as acquired, comes under the protectingegis of the Federal Constitution. This common domain is subject to settlement from every State and with every species of property recognized by the Federal Constitution. Did, therefore, the Federal Constitution recognize slaves as property when this Union was formed?

Mr. S. maintained that the Constitution of the United States recognized and protected slave property, implicitly and expressly.

He also referred to the recognition of slaves as forming a part of the Federal ratio, and insisted that there was a clear and repeated recognition of slavery as property, all of which has been again reiterated in the decisions of the Dred Scott case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided in the Dred Scott case what those Constitutional rights are. The power to make and alter laws for the North and South, and all persons and property are alike protected until such territory becomes a State. Any attempt by Congress to abridge this right, would, as long as the Supreme Court remains uncontaminated by the infection of sectional fanaticism, fall before its decision as snow before the sun. Congress must be represented, and so is every creature of Congress.

He then referred to the fact that the Constitution and laws of the United States are expounded by the Judiciary for their protection, and it becomes the duty of the President to see all laws faithfully carried out. Should any exigency ever arise where the aid of Congress became necessary to aid in the Constitutional enforcement of a right guaranteed to any section, or the people, or property of any Territory, that Representative would be called upon to perform his duty by refusing loyalty to enforce the guarantees of the instrument which he had sworn to support, would be ready to yield up the noblest system of Representative Government ever yet devised to a superstitious fanaticism. 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